

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES
2012 Summer Internship Program

Appraisal, Description, Acquisition and Electronic Archives

Emma Martson, *University of Maryland Baltimore County*

Luke McCusker, *University of Baltimore*

Jaqueline Snyder, *Franklin and Marshall College*

Artistic Properties/Special Collection

Kate Feil, *George Washington University*

Baltimore City Archives

James Bigwood, *Washington College*

Theron Edwards, *Calvert Hall College High School*

Corey Stokes, *Washington College*

Brookeville Research Project

Kyle Bacon, *University of Maryland Baltimore County, **DAR Fellow***

Jackson Gilman-Forlini, *Goucher College, **DAR Fellow***

IT

Alan Liang, *Cornell University*

Library/Conservation

Margaret Reitz, *St. John's College*

London Towne Research Project

Sarah Hartge, *Washington College*

Study of the Legacy of Slavery in Maryland Research Project

Simone Butler, *Morgan University*

Athena Richardson, *Hood College*

Christian Savage, *St. Mary's College of Maryland, **Surles Memorial Fellow***

Kathy Thornton, *Washington College*

War of 1812 Research Project

Charles Weisenberger III, *Washington College*

Women's Hall of Fame Research Project

Anne Powell, *Cornell University*

Emma Marston
Summer Intern 2012 Written Summary

This summer, I worked in the Maryland State Archives as an intern in the Appraisals Department. I moved between jobs often, switching with other interns in the department throughout the summer, and dealt primarily with inventory and other ways of organizing files. Overall, this summer has been a great experience for me, and I enjoyed learning more about archival practices through the various projects I worked on.

I started out working with the oversized chancery papers, locating the regular sized records to connect them with the oversized documents. The oversized documents are kept separately in the State Archives' system, and so the oversized and regular sized documents were listed in different places in Guide, even though they related to the same case. My job was to facilitate searches so that all documents could be listed in the same place as the regular sized documents online, making it easier to find all relevant parts of a case file. I accomplished this by looking up each regular sized case number in Guide and writing down the locations given; I often had to identify matching cases by the names listed, or using the name of the property, due to typos and other legibility errors. As a result of this work, there is now a link on Guide to any oversized files in the regular sized entry. Later, I accomplished a similar task, working with land plats from various counties instead.

After that, I uploaded scanned documents to Guide. There are a number of scans made for various orders that exist on the F drive, and so the idea was that I could take these scans and upload them to Guide, saving the Archives from having to make a second scan later. I looked up the work orders, identified where the scans needed to go and if new subunits needed to be created, and renamed them to fit the naming scheme before uploading them. This task was challenging because many scans represented a small section of the material, like a few pages of a full book, or had other problems, like out of order pages, and every problem was different. More entries in Guide now have a scanned image along with the location and other details as a result of working on this project.

My most recent task was creating inventory lists for microfilm. The Archives received a large number of boxes from the Department of General Services full of documents on microfilm and microfiche, but the original inventory had been lost. My job was to go through and identify what was on the microfilm and the dates, looking at each individual reel, so that the Archives could figure out the best way to handle the material. There were many boxes, many of which had reels of film that needed to be placed on different size spools that the microfilm reader could use, so I was not able to finish this job before the end of the summer.

In addition to these major projects, I also worked periodically on smaller jobs, like noting page numbers in block books, and helping to sort through a number of files from Dorchester County that were in the process of being properly added to the collection. I was also able to attend a two day seminar for Information Preparedness and Emergency Response (IPER) that discussed the best way to care for records during emergencies to prevent as much data loss as possible.

8/13/2012

Emily Oland Squires
Director of Research
and Student Outreach
Maryland State Archives

Dear Emily,

Thank you for the opportunity to work with the staff at the Maryland State Archives during my 2012 Summer Internship. We accomplished much in the Appraisal and Acquisition Department during my time here. Here is a brief summary of the projects and opportunities that were completed. I:

1. Uploaded previously scanned images so they can be viewed in the Maryland State Archives' internal Guide, and eventually on their web site for public research.
2. Confirmed the physical inventory of original, oversize unpatented land certificates; they are now part of the collection, and are referred to alongside regular sized certificates.
3. Completed inventories in some sections of document storage, such as S512 and Room 301. As a result, we can find documents in particular shelf storage containers, rather than at a broader level, such as by section or room number.
4. Viewed both microfilm and microfiche, and created inventories for further review from staff, who will consider what might be of particular value to our collection.
5. Performed a thorough inventory of microfiche. This was the initial step in deciding what scanning equipment that might be needed in the future.
6. Attended a two-day IPER seminar on Essential Records: Emergency Planning and Response. This was helpful in learning how to discern which records are an essential part of our collection, and how damage to them might be avoided or mitigated in case of an emergency.
7. Worked with many original court records from Dorchester County. These were separated by type, date of creation, and overall condition. Many categories were created from what was once bulk storage, and records from 1690 to 1870 were prepared for scanning and inclusion in the Guide.
8. Located approximately 100 manumission records; these sorted documents became of use to the Archives' "Legacy of Slavery" department.

I found my time at the Archives as both enjoyable and fulfilling. As I indicated during my mid-summer interview, I would very much like to become a member of staff, or be considered for a particular project, as funding allows. Please feel free to contact me as an opportunity presents itself.

Sincerely,

Luke F McCusker 111
lukefm001@yahoo.com

Jacqueline Snyder
August 13, 2012

I performed a variety of tasks with the employees of the Appraisal Department during my contractual stay at the Maryland State Archives. Some of these tasks proved to be more challenging than the others, but they have all provided for me the skills and experience necessary to potentially work in an archival or library setting similar to this one. Not only did I have the opportunity to work with professional archivists and attained some of the necessary skills, but I also succeeded in managing and making an inventory of several records that are now more easily accessible to the public than they were previously.

One of my favorite tasks that I had taken up over the summer was tackling the T68 series by matching its contents to the inventory spreadsheet. I believe the T68 is a remarkable series that cannot be completely grasped if one does not witness first hand what this series has to offer. Although not all of its contents will be completely understandable at the current time, I think the series does have a lot to offer to researchers or to anyone who is just responsible and curious. By doing a complete inventory of the series, its correct information is now available online.

Another task that was a little more challenging but just as rewarding was assisting in taking inventory of the Baltimore City Police Dockets. While performing this task, I worked closely with one of the employee's of the Appraisal Department in order to complete it in an orderly and time-efficient manner. To do this, I spent several hours in the third floors stacks and wrote down the description, district, date, and location of over a hundred records of arrests. Also, every time I went upstairs to venture into the stacks, I had to wear a mask and pair of gloves, courtesy of the conservation department, and a coat in order to protect myself from mold, dust, and red rot. Being in the stacks for long periods of time was a little bit difficult, but worth it. The result is now or will soon be on guide and available to researchers when searching for a specific Baltimore City record of arrests. And I received first-hand experience when it came to navigating through the archive's stacks of books and records while making sure to handle them with the most possible care.

I also worked on organizing and managing the land certificates as well as uploading the scanned images of work-ordered records. But I have to admit that although these tasks presented their own challenges, they were not quite as adventurous or unusual as working with the T68 series or the Baltimore City Police Dockets. With the land certificates I compared the documents with the scanned images presented on guide in order to make certain that the MSA citation on each certificate matched with the one on guide. For the other task, I took the scanned copies of images and uploaded them into the Archival Direct Scan Copier so that they may be used in the future. To do this I had to compare the scanned images with the ones on guide, converted them into JPEGs, renamed them, then placed them in the uploaded folder and make sure they were securely uploaded into the copier. However, I believe I definitely gained some valuable experience during my summer at the Maryland State Archives, and I am excited to find out how it will assist me as I progress into my future.

2012 Internship Summary Report – Kate Feil

During my summer 2012 internship with the Maryland State Archives, I worked with the Maryland Commission on Artistic Properties and Special Collections departments. Representatives from both departments and myself coordinated with the Maryland Office of the Secretary of State (OSOS) to inventory their gift collection. This gift collection has been acquired over the last 30 years primarily through Maryland's Sister State or Sister City programs. Gifts in this collection were also given to the Secretary of State's Office by visiting dignitaries or organizations.

Throughout this internship, I accomplished the following:

- Completed a full inventory of the OSOS gift collection
 - Entered over 400 gifts into Microsoft Access database
 - Including descriptions, measurements, condition, locations, and donor information
 - Photographed each gift and saved photos in a folder structure based on location of gift at the OSOS
- Held bi-weekly curatorial reviews with APC and Special Collections staff
 - Determined which gifts to accession into MSA collection
 - 118 gifts were accessioned into MSA's special collection
- Entered the 118 gifts into Speccol Collections Management System
- Labeled gifts accessioned into MSA's collection
 - Researched best methods for labeling various mediums
 - Contacted conservators from Winterthur Museum, Minnesota State Historical Society, and the Baseball Hall of Fame
 - Affixed labels to all gifts accessioned into MSA's collection
- Created documents to be used by MSA and OSOS staff for future reference
 - Procedures for labeling accessioned gifts
 - Guidelines for entering new gifts into Access database

Theron Edwards

8 August 2012

Baltimore City Archives

Maryland State Archives internship review

This summer I worked at the Baltimore City branch of the Maryland State Archives. On my first day, I received a tour of the building and warehouse, and obtain the information of what my project will be and how I would complete it. My original project's purpose was for me to work with slides and identifying information in the slides received. After that I received training on scanning historic documents using scanners such as the Bowe Bell and Howe, Kodak, and the Zeutschel. I became familiar with the use of meta-data on projects, which is information on the specific scans that cannot be changed by anyone except the user of the project. Meta data is basically a source of protection and insurance in a way for scanned documents incase of emergency.

Unfortunately, my project with working with the slides was cancelled and so I moved on to working with my co-workers on the newspaper project. The newspaper project consists of scanning late 19th to early 20th century Kent County and Chestertown newspapers. All of this scanning was done on the Bowe Bell and Howe scanner at 400 digital pixels per image, JPEG 100% quality format. The significance of this project to me is that these papers are very historic and my co-workers and I could possibly be the last to even lay hands on these documents.

Something I found interesting while working here was in the content of the newspapers scanned with the newspaper project. At the time period these newspapers were published, a lot of candidates running for a certain office in government would

display their campaign ads in the newspapers. I discovered that a man named Edgar Allan Poe was running for attorney general of Maryland in 1911. I did not think this could be the author and poet Edgar Allan Poe so I decided to do research to find a possible connection between the two. I came to discover that the Edgar Allan Poe that ran for attorney general was the author/poet's second cousin twice removed. He played college football for Princeton as their quarterback and was named to the very first college all-American team in 1889.

The internship at the Baltimore City Archives as a whole was very rewarding. I gained experience in the work world, and became more self-disciplined on how to get things done. I had a great time working with my co-workers and have developed many friendships among them. I would like to thank Mr. Ed Papenfuse, and Mr. Rob Schoeberlein for giving me the opportunity of working with the Baltimore City Archives and I greatly appreciate all the guidance I received from my co-workers.

MSA Internship Summary

Over the course of the summer, I have been working on the converting of audio tapes into a digital format and research of the Druid Heights area in order to create a GIS mapping application.

The conversion of the audio tapes was the same as last year as far as the process goes. The only difference was the fact the tapes were in much better condition meaning that little to no editing had to be done to them. Overall, I was able to get the amount of tapes left to convert down to one box meaning the whole project is almost complete. One of the main focuses of this summer was the research of the Druid Heights area that would be used to create a GIS mapping application. The goal of the project is to provide a mobile application that visualizes historical information over a certain time period within the Druid Heights neighborhood. It is hoped that the project will provide users with useful data on demographics, insight into the roles the religious community played in the neighborhood, and to bring general interest into the history of the neighborhood. The tasks included in the project are as follows:

- ⤴ Map the locations of all the USCT troops that settled in the Baltimore area and have all descriptive information associated with each soldier.
- ⤴ Collect demographic information using the 1910 census
- ⤴ Match each family in the neighborhood to their perspective homes using the 1910 census and Bromley City map.
- ⤴ Collect images and other important documents of the homes in the neighborhood during the target time period
- ⤴ Collect historical records that pertain to the Sharp St. Methodist church

- ⤴ Create and manage a functional database of all collected records
- ⤴ Create and manage a mobile GIS application that encompasses all collected records and associates them with a geographic location
- ⤴ Create a thesis that documents the process in its entirety and details the final product

This project will continue on throughout the year as it is also my senior thesis. I look forward to getting the completed product done and functioning.

Lastly, some other tasks throughout the summer included various networking and systems management duties. One of these tasks included adding more storage space to the BCA network and setting up network monitoring capabilities. Also, I assisted in the reconfiguration of the server room and installed new machines that were important to the e-publication process here at the BCA.

Overall, the program was fun and rewarding. I was able to learn some new things and actually apply it.

Brookeville by Kyle Bacon

My major focus on the War of 1812 project at the Maryland State Archives is the town of Brookeville, MD, which became famous for serving as the Capitol of the United States for a day when President James Madison fled DC after the British burned the White House and portions of Washington DC. Essentially, I have been responsible for compiling data and crafting an individual biography for each person who lived in the town on August 26th, 1814, the day that Madison arrived in Brookeville. The ultimate goal of the project is to give the public a comprehensive understanding of the political and social tenor of the town that Madison was walking into, rather than focus on Madison himself. The final product will hopefully be comprised of an interactive map that will have a link to each lot of land that the town was made up of in 1814. Those links will bring up my biographies, any images that I might find, and any other relevant information relating to the person who owned the land. To write my biographies, I've been using such sources as land records, tax assessments, Quaker meeting minutes, levy court records, census records, personal documents, marriage records, and a variety of other primary source documents, in addition to a small amount of secondary source material, which was used mainly to craft a narrative of the town as a whole, and to place the individuals within the broader narrative.

This internship has proven to be extremely rewarding thus far. It has taught me highly effective ways to find and use primary archival sources to learn intimate details about individuals who may not have been highly important historical figures with secondary information and references. It has also taught me the skill of writing biographies, which has proved to be quite different from the academic styles of writing that I became well versed in throughout my college years.

In addition to the tangible skills this internship has offered me, I have had many interesting personal experiences. I have been given a state employee-only tour of the State House in Annapolis, where I was fortunate enough to actually see Governor O'Malley give his daily press conference. I have also been given tours of such places as downtown Brookeville and Londontowne. One of the most interesting experiences that I have had to date was my first on-camera interview on the subject of history. A graduate student from American University was in the process of crafting a documentary about Brookeville's supposed "lost history." Throughout his research for the project, he discovered that my partner and I were doing in-depth research about the exact time period that he was interested, so he came and filmed about ten minutes worth of a Q&A session about our research, and crafted a short documentary featuring myself, my research partner Jackson, and our supervisor Owen.

Overall, this internship has provided me with valuable skills, as well as memorable personal experiences. I have truly come to understand what skills are required in order to maintain a career in the field of historical research, and I have found my work to be quite enjoyable. I am very excited to continue my work at the Maryland State Archives, and I look forward to sharing my work with the community members of Brookeville.

BCA Inventory Updates, Version 1.1.2.0

Alan Liang
08/03/2012

Inventory Tab Page

There are new sections in the section drop-down-list for “To Shred,” “Shredded,” “No Location,” and “Permanent.” Selecting one of these sections will display all items from that section and they can be manipulated in the same way as before.

In addition, right clicking on items now gives the options to make items permanent or to shred them. However, items that are permanent cannot be shredded and items that are shredded cannot be made permanent.

The History button in the tool bar will toggle between the information and history view at the bottom half of the window. The history view will display the history of one selected item only (selecting multiple items or no items will result in nothing being displayed in the history window). The history view or information view can be hidden by clicking on the “Hide Details” button.

A new advanced search option is available at the top right corner of the Inventory tab page. You can specify up to two categories and search queries to search through. You may leave either of the search textboxes empty.

Multiple Items Tab Page

The second tab page allows the user to manipulate multiple items all at once. After entering a barcode, the “Validity” column automatically checks whether the entered barcode is valid. If it is valid, the shredded and permanent states of the item will be displayed in the following three columns.

After entering all barcodes that you wish to manipulate, you can perform one of three types of actions: 1) you can move all items to a specified section, 2) you can mark all items as “Permanent” or “Not Permanent,” or 3) you can mark all items as “To Shred” or “Shredded.” Again, items that are “Permanent” cannot be shredded and items that are marked as “To Shred” or “Shredded” cannot be marked as “Permanent.” There are checkboxes to enable permanent and shredded options as a safety precaution so that you do not accidentally mark items incorrectly. If an item does become marked incorrectly as “To Shred” or “Shredded,” moving the item(s) to any section will remove the “To Shred” or “Shredded” checkmark(s).

Reports Tab Page

You can view four different reports on this tab: the normal report, the full report, the disposal report, and the shredded report. The normal report does not include any shredded items. The full report contains all items including those that are marked “To Shred” and “Shredded.” The disposal report shows all items that need to be destroyed by the current day; if you have entered a “Disposal Date” for an item and it is past this date, then the item will appear in the disposal report. This would be useful if you have previously planned to dispose of items and forgot to dispose of them.

These first three reports all use the filter feature which allows you to filter the results displayed in the table by up to two categories. You can leave either of the filter textboxes empty.

Shredded Report shows all items shredded between the two dates specified. The table shows all items that have been shredded throughout the past month by default.

Changing either date will update the items in the table.

Margaret Reitz
St. John's College, Class of 2014
Summer Intern 2012, Library and Conservation Departments

As part of the Summer 2012 Internship Program at the Maryland State Archives, I was assigned to the Library and Conservation departments. I participated in all of the intern-training workshops and classes in addition to completing my assigned tasks in those departments.

As the Library Intern, I created and revised catalogue entries for books in the 900-920 section which had not been previously updated. Once their computer entries were correct and complete, all labels were removed to protect the books from adhesive; I made Mylar covers for them, and placed new labels on the spines. I also fitted protective covers onto books from the Lois Green Carr Library, created wrap-arounds for damaged library books (both four-flap and Folger styles) and repaired and rebound reference copies.

As the Conservation Intern, I took care of simple conservation requests, such as disbinding items for scanning and creating wrap-arounds and belly bands for disbound or damaged items, in particular, I disbound and created protective wraps for a quantity of material on the War of 1812. I learned how to flatten and repair paper in a variety of ways, including using heat-set and Japanese tissues. I was introduced to humidification techniques, methods of removing pressure-sensitive tape, varying types of glues and pastes and how to prepare and use them, as well as proper handling of items while scanning. I worked on various projects, including assisting with the construction of the Land Patent presentation folder, typesetting a book for a custom order, binding and rebinding books, flattening and mending the plat of West Annapolis, and assisting with the flattening of several sets of plats.

In addition to my work with the Library and Conservation departments, I was also asked to assist Special Collections on various occasions. I helped my fellow intern Kate Feil with her labeling of the Sister City collection at the office of the Secretary of State.

Additionally, I was asked to assign Special Collection numbers to the new items in the Bready Whiskey Bottle collection, and also wrote condition reports and descriptions of these items, put the numbers on the bottles, and photographed the items.

Overall, the summer has provided me with a good grounding in library cataloguing and basic conservation techniques. Both of these areas are involved in my future plans, so I feel as though this internship has been very helpful in my career as a whole.

Thank you to the Maryland State Archives for a wonderful summer experience.

African Americans of London Town
A Summer Internship at the Maryland State Archives

Sarah Hartge
Maryland State Archives
June – September 2012
Historic London Town and Gardens
Washington College

My project this summer was to document the free and enslaved African Americans who lived in and around London Town between 1690 and 1760 using resources provided by London Town and the Maryland State Archives. No extensive study had previously been done on African Americans who lived in London Town, so my work is considered the first phase of what Historic London Town hopes will be a larger project. I began this project with no knowledge of London Town other than what I had read on Historic London Town's website before the start of the internship. Thus, I started my project by reading sections Mechelle Kerns' Master's thesis and PhD dissertation on London Town, as well as reading a history of London Town written by Donald Shomette. From there, I dove into the research and through that process learned about the extensive collections that the Maryland State Archives has. My internship eventually resulted in three main outcomes: four Excel or Word spreadsheets on white property owners and African Americans, twenty-two case studies on slave owners and slaves, and three Google Earth files, detailing the histories of 34 lots and 26 lot holders (see appendices for examples of each part).

Faced with the daunting task of tracking down a group of people usually overlooked by the written record, I decided to start documenting the slaves using a list already provided by Lisa Robbins of Historic London Town. The document listed 328 names of enslaved African Americans, as well as the first initial and last name of the owner and a year. Sometimes there were other descriptions, such as sex, value, or additional comments. The sources used to compile this list are unknown, so my task was to find every one of the slaves listed in a document located at the Archives and cite it properly. This was quite challenging as I did not even know the first name of the slave owner or what the year listed meant. It could have been the year the slave was bought, sold, or when the owner died. I also did not know if all the slaves on the list came from one type of document (such as inventories or wills) or from a multiple types of documents.

Ultimately, I created an Excel spreadsheet based on the list provided containing the names of the slaves, the gender, the age, the year associated with the document, the value, other comments, and a correct citation (note: not all of this information was available for each slave). As I searched for the slaves named on the list, I found others

and added them to the spreadsheet. I discovered that the year associated with them could either indicate the date of sale, the date of the owner's death, or even the date the slaves were mentioned in a court record. I also created another spreadsheet for slaves who were unnamed in probate records. As of now, there are a total of 961 slaves entered in the spreadsheet, 633 more than the 328 on the original list. One-hundred and nineteen of those slaves are unnamed and 842 of them are named. Out of those 961 slaves, seven of them are free, eight of them are runaways, and two are levy free. Slaves listed as levy free were not taxable, so they were not valued at very much within their owner's inventories. The seven free blacks were all manumitted by two different women in their wills. The first five were manumitted by Anne Lambert in 1703 and the other two by Elizabeth Sefton in 1792. These seven are the only free blacks I found. One of the runaways, Darby, was listed in Samuel Galloway III's inventory, taken in 1785, as "runaway." Whether this means he had run away and had not been caught as of 1785 or he ran away before, was caught, and had a lesser value because he ran away, I do not know. I was unable to find a runaway advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* associated with him. The other seven runaways were documented in the *Maryland Gazette*.

In addition to making a spreadsheet of unnamed and named slaves, I created a chart in Word at beginning of the summer listing the slave owners' names, the details about slaves in their will, and the citation according to Kerns' dissertation and thesis. I took that list a step further by making another Excel spreadsheet detailing the sources I have for each property owner/slave owner in and around London Town. The purpose of this spreadsheet is to eventually narrow down what the Archives has or does not have for each person in London Town, and also to provide a correct citation for each source.

Each spreadsheet is not exhaustive. However, they were all created with the idea that other people could add to them as more research is done. The spreadsheet detailing the sources associated with each of the property owners/slave owners of London Town is just a beginning. There are more sources available about the people I listed and also there are more people associated with London Town to track down.

The spreadsheets on named and unnamed slaves probably contain some overlaps as I am positive that some of the named and unnamed slaves are the same people. However, that is hard to figure out since so little vital information about each slave exists.

There is also a lack of information about where these slaves lived specifically. Most of their masters owned more than one piece of property around Anne Arundel County and in other counties. However, their inventories or wills, where one often finds the slaves listed, do not always list which piece of property the slaves were associated with.

In addition, there are no maps from that time detailing the properties in London Town. In order to create a map laying out the lots in and around London Town, one would have to spend a lot of time going through the land records and rent rolls. Thus, it is hard to know whether or not all 961 of the slaves were from in or around London Town. However, I continued to document them because their owners were associated with London Town in one way or another.

The second part of my project consisted of researching and writing case studies. At this point, I have completed twenty-two case studies: thirteen property owners, seven runaways, and two slaves who were executed. I chose these case studies because each person had a unique connection to London Town or an interesting story. Rather than discuss each case study, I will describe a personal research discovery that changed how I looked at the dates associated with each of my case studies.

Toward the end of the summer, I came across a discrepancy in the Quaker marriage records: one marriage in 1749 referred to the 6th month as August and the second marriage in 1754 referred to the 8th month as August. Curious, I looked it up online and discovered that in 1752, Great Britain and its colonies switched from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar. According to the Julian calendar, the year began on March 25. So when the switch to the Gregorian calendar occurred, the first of the year went from March 25 to January 1. The actual switch occurred in September of 1752. Eleven days were lost, meaning September 2 was followed by September 14 instead of September 3. One can see evidence and explanations of this in the January 2 and September 14 editions of the *Maryland Gazette*.

This calendar change is relevant to my research for multiple reasons. First, the Quakers often use numerals instead of words to indicate the month something occurred. So when looking at birth, marriage, or death dates in the Quaker records, one has to be aware that, for example, 6th month could mean August. The change might also make a difference when looking at marriage and birth dates. For example, if a couple married in

March 1749 and then had a baby in February 1749, one who does not know of the change would think they had the baby out of wedlock and then married. However, since the year started in March, February occurred after April in the year 1749, so the couple was married before they had their baby.

My case study on Joseph Galloway, a Quaker slave owner who lived near West River, is an example of how this calendar change directly affected some of my case studies. Joseph Galloway's death notice appeared in the Thursday, September 14, 1752 issue of the *Maryland Gazette*. It stated that he died "on Monday morning." If the calendar change had not occurred, then Joseph Galloway would have died on September 11. However, it did, so he died on August 31, 1752 because there was no September 11 that year.

Another direct way that the calendar change affected my research is in regards to the court case about Grace and Jane, two slaves belonging to Joseph Galloway. They were tried in March 1750 and sentenced to death for burning down Galloway's tobacco barn, but were not actually hung until April 1751. If one does not take into account that they were using the Julian calendar, then it seems like a whole year passed before they were hung. But actually, it was only a month difference.

As is the nature of research, there is still more work to be done on all of these case studies. Over time, as people uncover more information, I hope they will add to the case studies I have written. There are many more case studies that need to be completed about the people of London Town. As more case studies are compiled on the property and slave owners, hopefully that will lead to connections through which the lives of enslaved and free African Americans can be tracked.

The third part of my project resulted in three Google Earth files. There is no plat map for London Town, so scholars have been trying to recreate the layout of London Town using land records and archaeology. Currently, to my knowledge, there are three maps in existence. The first was done by Donald Shomette in 1998. His map has more lots listed than the other two maps. The second was done by C. Jane Cox and was published in Mechelle Kerns' dissertation in 2003. The third was given to me by Lisa Robbins of London Town. She said it is the most recent version, but I do not know who

created it. This map has the least amount of detail as none of the lots are labeled. Thus, most of the work I did in Google Earth was with the Cox and Shomette maps.

Within all three of the Google Earth files, I overlaid some old maps of Maryland and Anne Arundel County in order to give the viewer some background as to where London Town was located. I also inserted four images. The first is a painting overlooking the South River at Ferry Point. Within the painting, one can see the William Brown house, the only structure still standing from the eighteenth century. The second is a map detailing All Hallows Parish and the distance from the church to London Town. The third and fourth images are paintings done by Lee Boynton. They are reconstructions of what London Town may have looked like during the colonial period.

For both the Cox and Shomette maps, I used land records that I ran into during my research to detail the history of the lots and the lot holders. There are two ways the viewer can look at each file. The first focuses on the lots owned by a particular property owner. The second focuses on the ownership history of one particular lot. Thus, it is important to make sure only one or the other is clicked. Every entry has a citation either to the original land record or to the secondary source where I retrieved the information. Some of the entries have links to case studies on the lot holders or to the actual land record discussing the lot in question.

There is definitely more work to be done on this Google Earth project since I did not go through the land records to specifically look for the lots. I just recorded them as I ran into them while looking for other information. Ideally, it would be nice for this Google Earth project to focus more on the African Americans but, as I stated earlier, it is hard to know what piece of land the African Americans lived on during this time because slave owners possessed more than one piece of property and it is rare to know which piece each slave lived on. Also, it is hard to study the lots and their histories as fact because of the discrepancies surrounding where each lot was located. I think creating a Google Earth project on the lot histories of London Town and the land surrounding it could be a project an intern would spend at least one full summer working on.

Throughout the summer, I went through a number of different types of records. I looked at probate records (wills, accounts, inventories, testamentary proceedings, and balance books). I found most of the slaves listed in my spreadsheet in the probate records.

However, I soon discovered that they were not only documented in the probate records. I also looked at land records, chancery court records, judgment records, rent rolls, church records (specifically All Hallows Parish), Quaker records (specifically South and West River Meetings), the *Maryland Gazette*, the South River Club records, and immigration/settlers records. I read a number of secondary sources, including dissertations by Mechelle Kerns and Charles Flanagan and books written by Carville Earle, Donald Shomette, and J. Reaney Kelly. The Historic London Town website also proved helpful as it provided me with some documents written by Rod Cofield that were very helpful with the Google Earth project.

The summer included several meetings and site visits. I went to London Town three times. The first time, I went to get a feel for London Town and the area I was researching. The second time was a scheduled trip with all of the Maryland State Archives interns. The third time was when I gave a presentation on the work I completed to London Town's interns, staff, volunteers, and board members. Tanner Sparks, my advisor at the Archives, and I also went to the West River Meeting graveyard in Galesville, MD in hopes of finding some information on some of the Quaker families near London Town. That visit was not very successful as most of the graves were no older than the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Later in August, we visited Galesville Historical Society and retrieved some information on the Galloway family. We also stopped at the All Hallows church graveyard. Most of the old graves were illegible, so I used findagrave.com to tell me which people from London Town were buried in that graveyard.

I met with Lisa Robbins several times throughout the summer to touch base and make sure that I was staying on the path she wanted me to follow. I also met with her coworker, Rod Cofield, which was very helpful because he was a wonderful source of information. I also met Jean Russo and Jane McWilliams who were both extremely kind and generous with their time. Jean Russo was especially helpful as she helped me to understand the calendar change that occurred in 1752 and how that affects colonial research. In addition, I contacted Glenn Campbell at Historic Annapolis for some help regarding Samuel Galloway III's runaway and some information Historic Annapolis had about the Galloway family.

The work I have done is merely the first stage. I hope that I laid down a good foundation for people to pick up from to gather more information on the people, black and white, of London Town. More work can be done on all three parts of my project. I think that, with more time and research, people can start to draw connections between slaves owned by different owners or find a slave who was owned by different owners through his or her lifetime. Also, it might be interesting to see if one can find out if any of the runaways were successful and where they might have settled. I only found seven free blacks, but there is a possibility there were more that were freed in or around London Town, especially with the large Quaker population in the area. Thus, spending more time looking through Quaker records, land records, or judgment records might prove successful. In addition, there are more property owners in London Town that I have not even looked at and it seems likely that they owned slaves, so there are probably more slaves, named or unnamed, to add to the spreadsheet. Overall, I believe there is a lot more work to be done regarding enslaved and free African Americans in London Town, but this summer was a great beginning.

The opportunity to do this internship was more beneficial than I could have imagined. My education at Washington College prepared me to tackle a project of this size. I learned not only about the history of London Town and the people who lived there, but also about working in a state government agency, navigating complicated research systems and programs, understanding extremely old records with illegible handwriting, and accepting the trials and errors involved in the research process itself. The most important lesson I learned was to never give up and persevere despite the frustrations complicated research with many gaps presents.

Thank you to Drs. Thomas and Virginia Collier for establishing the Comegys Bight Program and to the C.V. Starr Center and its staff for administering the program. It is your support that gives students a chance to get a taste of what it means to be in the real world. Thank you also to Emily Oland Squires, Chris Haley, Tanner Sparks, and the other research staff at the Maryland State Archives for your constant support and patience in answering my many questions. Lastly, I would like to thank Lisa Robbins from Historic London Town and Gardens for always being willing to answer questions, providing many helpful resources, and getting as excited as I was about the new information found.

Bibliography

Kerns, Mechelle L. *London Town: The Life of a Colonial Town*. University of Maryland Baltimore County: Masters of Arts Thesis, 1999.

Appendix 1 Databases

Figure 1: A portion of “named slaves of London Town” database

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Name	Age	Sex	Owner	Price (according to inventories)	Date	Notes
1			Man	William Burges, Jr.		
2			Man	William Burges, Jr.	1698	
3			Man	William Burges, Jr.	1698	
4			Man	William Burges, Jr.	78.0.0 for Sam, Jack, Judah	
5			Woman	William Burges, Jr.	8.0.0	
6			Man	William Burges, Jr.	1698 very old	
7			Man	William Burges, Jr.	1698 very old	
8			Man	William Burges, Jr.	40.0.0 for Caesar and Dodford	
9			Man	William Burges, Jr.	1698 very old	
10			Girl	Ann Lambert	1703 freed at age 23 (in 1711)	
11			Woman	Ann Lambert	1703 freed	
12			Child	Ann Lambert	1703 freed	
13			Woman	Ann Lambert	1703 freed	
14			Woman	John Lamb	1 old man, woman, and a child- 50.0.0	
15			Boy	John Lamb	2 men and woman 68.0.0	
16			Man	John Lamb	1714	
17			Man	John Lamb	1714	
18			Man	John Lamb	1714	
19			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
20			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
21			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
22			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	150.0.0 for Abraham, Sepine, Andrew, Menjo	
23			Girl	William Nicholson, Sr.	26.0.0	
24			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
25			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	60.0.0 for Isaac, Sauce	
26			Woman	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
27			Girl	William Nicholson, Sr.	87.0.0 for Hannah, Marion	
28			Boy	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
29			Boy	William Nicholson, Sr.	14.0.0 for Isaac, Jacob	
30			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
31			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	67.0.0 for Junier, Barker	
32			Woman	William Nicholson, Sr.	30.0.0	
33			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
34			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	1719	
35			Man	William Nicholson, Sr.	100.0.0 for Charles, Jack, Filey	
36			Woman	William Nicholson, Sr.	33.0.0	
37			Boy	William Nicholson, Sr.	11.0.0	
38			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
39			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
40			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
41			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721 45 pounds per man	
42			Man	Samuel Galloway	43.0.0	
43			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
44			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721 40 pounds per man	
45			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721 35 pounds per man	
46			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
47			Man	Samuel Galloway	44.0.0	
48			Man	Samuel Galloway	12.0.0	
49			Man	Samuel Galloway	16.0.0	
50			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721 prime young	
51			Boy	Samuel Galloway	74.0.0.0 - for both boys	
52			Boy	Samuel Galloway	33.0.0	
53			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
54			Man	Samuel Galloway	50.0.0.0 - for both boys	
55			Man	Samuel Galloway	1721	
56			Man	Samuel Galloway	6.0.0	
57			Woman	Samuel Galloway	1721	
58			Woman	Samuel Galloway	80.0.0	
59			Woman	Samuel Galloway	1721 40 pounds per woman	
60			Woman	Samuel Galloway	70.0.0	
61			Woman	Samuel Galloway	27.0.0	
62			Woman	Samuel Galloway	12.0.0	
63			Woman	Samuel Galloway	15.0.0	

Figure 2: A portion of “people of London Town” database

A	B	C	D	E	F
Name	Inventory, Yes	Citation	Will, Yes	Citation	Land Records, Yes
1	Beck, Anthony	Yes, 1790			
2	Beck, Anthony				
3	Beck, Anthony				
4	Beck, Anthony				
5	Beck, Anthony				
6	Beck, Anthony				
7	Beck, Anthony				
8	Beck, Anthony				
9	Beck, Jane		Yes, 1775	PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) Jane Beck, 1775, Liber 40, folio 404, MSA 5538-58, MHR 1023.	
10	Black, William		Yes, 1771	PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) William Black, 1771, Liber VD 3, folio 274, MSA 5538-58, MHR 1036.	
11	Black, William				Yes, 1739
12	Black, William				Yes, 1720
13	Black, William				Yes, 1724
14	Black, William				Yes, 1716
15	Black, William				Yes, 1720
16	Black, William				Yes, 1723 (Bill of Sale)
17	Black, William				Yes, 1731
18	Black, William				Yes, 1731
19	Black, William				Yes, 1741
20	Brewer, John	Yes, 1785			
21	Brown, John				
22	Brown, William		Yes, 1794	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Wills, Original) William Brown, 1794, Box B, Folder 84, MSA C85-3, MHR 4688	Yes, 1760 (Bill of Sale)
23	Brown, William				Yes, 1768
24	Brown, William				Yes, 1764
25	Burges, William (b)	Yes, 1698			
26	Burges, William (S)	Yes, 1687			
27	Caton, Thomas	Yes, 1762			
28	Chambers, Samuel	Yes, 1727	Yes, 1727	PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) Samuel Chambers, 1727, Liber 19, folio 913, MSA 5538-28, MHR 1291-2.	
29	Chapman, Samuel	Yes, 1767			
30	Chapman, William	Yes, 1762			
31	Chapman, William	Yes, 1797			
32	Chapman, William (A)	Yes, 1767			Yes, 1724
33	Chiffin, William				
34	Clagett, Thomas				Yes, 1724
35	Coman, Joseph	Yes, 1754			Yes, 1768
36	Cox, James	Yes, 1763			Yes, 1720
37	Ducken, John				Yes, 1770 (Bill of Sale)
38	Ducker, John				Yes, 1773
39	Ferguson, Alexander	Yes, 1770			Yes, 1748
40	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1757
41	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1765
42	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1767
43	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1761
44	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1765
45	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1770
46	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1768
47	Ferguson, Alexander				Yes, 1767
48	Ferguson, Alexander				
49	Ferguson, Elizabeth	Yes, 1799			Yes, 1772
50	Ferguson, Elizabeth				
51	Ferguson, Elizabeth				
52	Ferguson, Elizabeth				
53	Galloway, Ann	Yes, 1723			
54	Galloway, John	Yes, 1747	Yes, 1747	PREROGATIVE COURT (Original Wills) John Galloway, 1747, Box G, folder 12, MSA 5240-8, MHR 1030-9-968.	Yes, 1737
55	Galloway, Joseph	Yes, 1754	Yes, 1752	PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) Joseph Galloway, 1752, Liber 28, folio 412, MSA 5538-40, MHR 1006-1.	Yes, 1733
56	Galloway, Joseph				Yes, 1732
57	Galloway, Joseph				Yes, 1737
58	Galloway, Joseph				Yes, 1749
59	Galloway, Joseph				Yes, 1751
60	Galloway, Joseph				Yes, 1749
61	Galloway, Joseph				
62	Galloway, Samuel (I)	Yes, 1721			Yes, 1720
63	Galloway, Samuel (II)	Yes, 1768	Yes, 1768	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Wills) Samuel Galloway, 1768, Liber TGT, folio 280, MSA C83-3, MHR 4813-1.	Yes, 1754
64	Galloway, Samuel (II)				Yes, 1758
65	Gassaway, Henry				
66	Gassaway, John	Yes, 1762			Yes, 1767
67	Gassaway, John				
68	Gassaway, Nicholas	Yes, 1689			
69	Gassaway, Thomas	Yes, 1729			
70	Hill, Henry		Yes, 1730	PREROGATIVE COURT (Wills) Henry Hill, 1730, Liber 22, folio 106, MSA 5538-33, MHR 1000.	
71	Hill, Joseph	Yes, 1761			
72	Hill, Joseph				

Appendix 2

Case Studies

Figure 1: Chart of case studies and links

Name	Status	MSA Link
Joseph Galloway	Quaker, property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051557/html/msa51557.html
Richard Hill	Quaker, property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/015900/015900/html/msa15900.html
Samuel Peel(e)	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051567/html/msa51567.html
Anthony Beck	Mariner, property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/002700/002734/html/msa02734.html
Alexander Ferguson	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/015800/015895/html/msa15895.html
Ann(e) Lambert	Quaker, property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/015900/015906/html/msa15906.html
Joseph Cowman	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051564/html/msa51564.html
Zachariah Maccubbin	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051568/html/msa51568.html
Richard Moore	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051573/html/msa51573.html
Richard Moore (Jr)	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051574/html/msa51574.html
Thomas Stockett	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051577/html/msa51577.html
John Brewer	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051578/html/msa51578.html
John Gassaway	Property owner	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051579/html/msa51579.html
Toby	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051549/html/msa51549.html

Guy	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051548/html/msa51548.html
Sam	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051552/html/msa51552.html
Lime-House	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051545/html/msa51545.html
Peter	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051550/html/msa51550.html
Adam	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051551/html/msa51551.html
Page	Runaway slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051554/html/msa51554.html
Grace	Executed slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051560/html/msa51560.html
Jane	Executed slave	http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051561/html/msa51561.html

Appendix 3

Google Earth

Figure 1: A screenshot of Cox's map

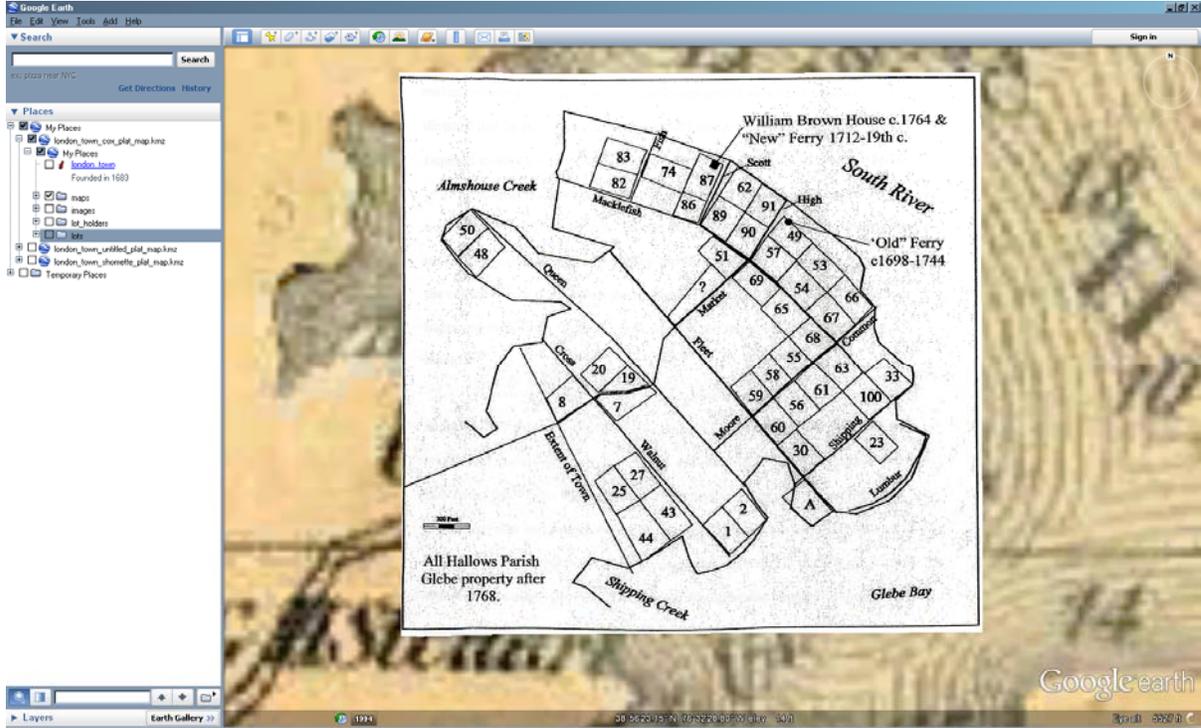


Figure 2: A screenshot of Shomette's map

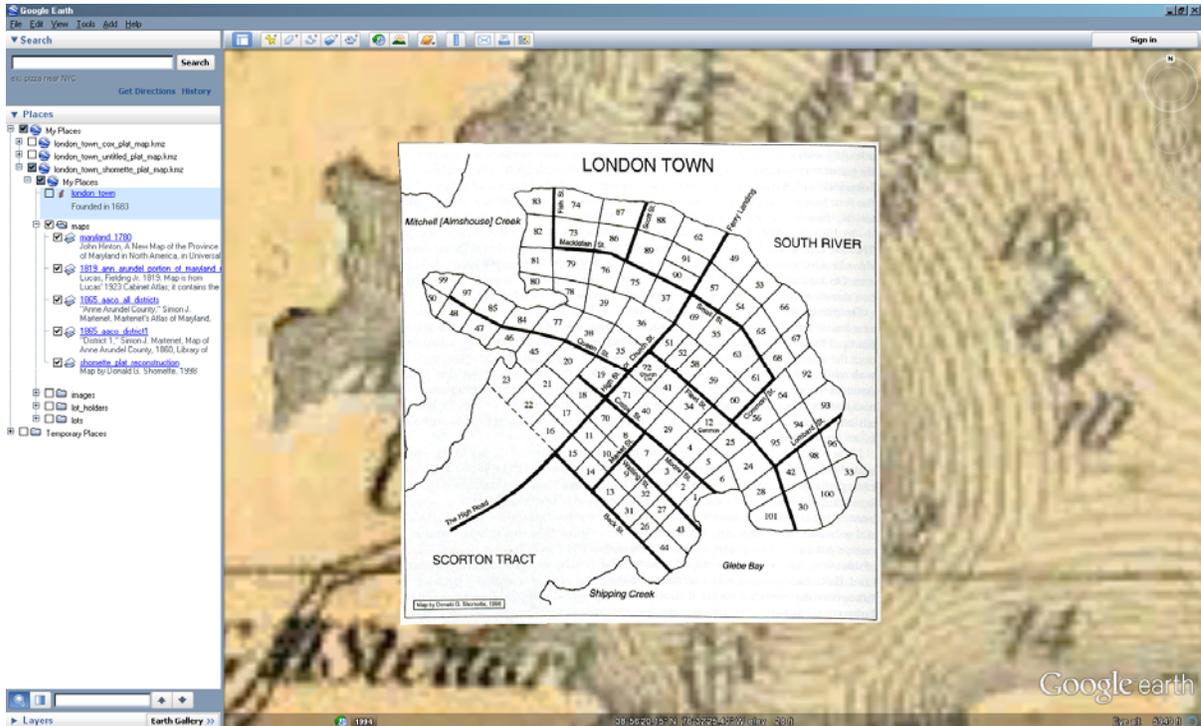


Figure 3: A screenshot of London Town's map

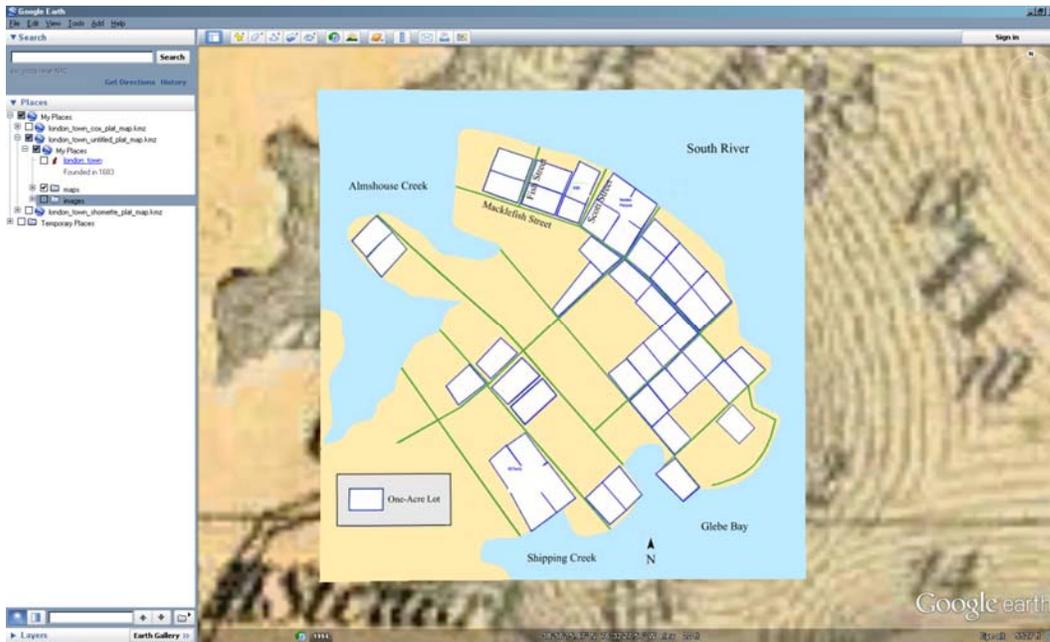


Figure 4: A screenshot showing examples of lot histories

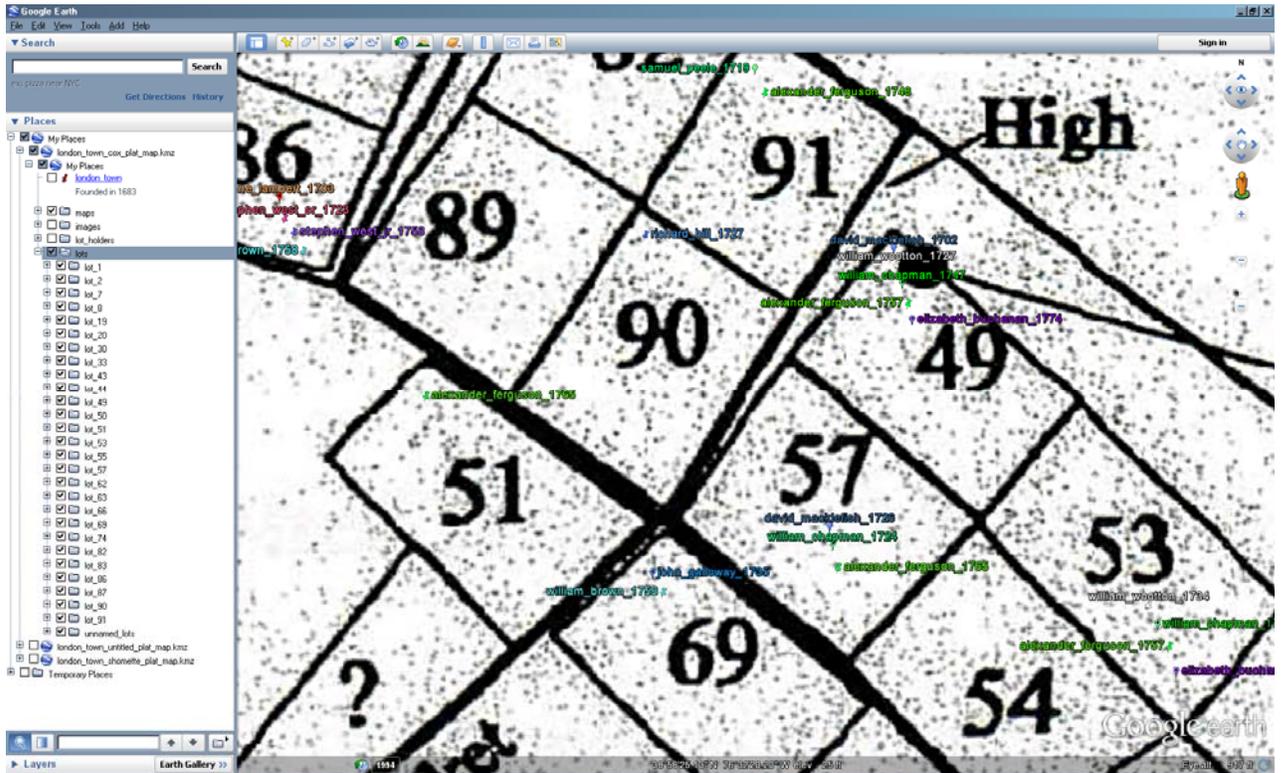


Figure 5: A screenshot showing examples of lot holder histories

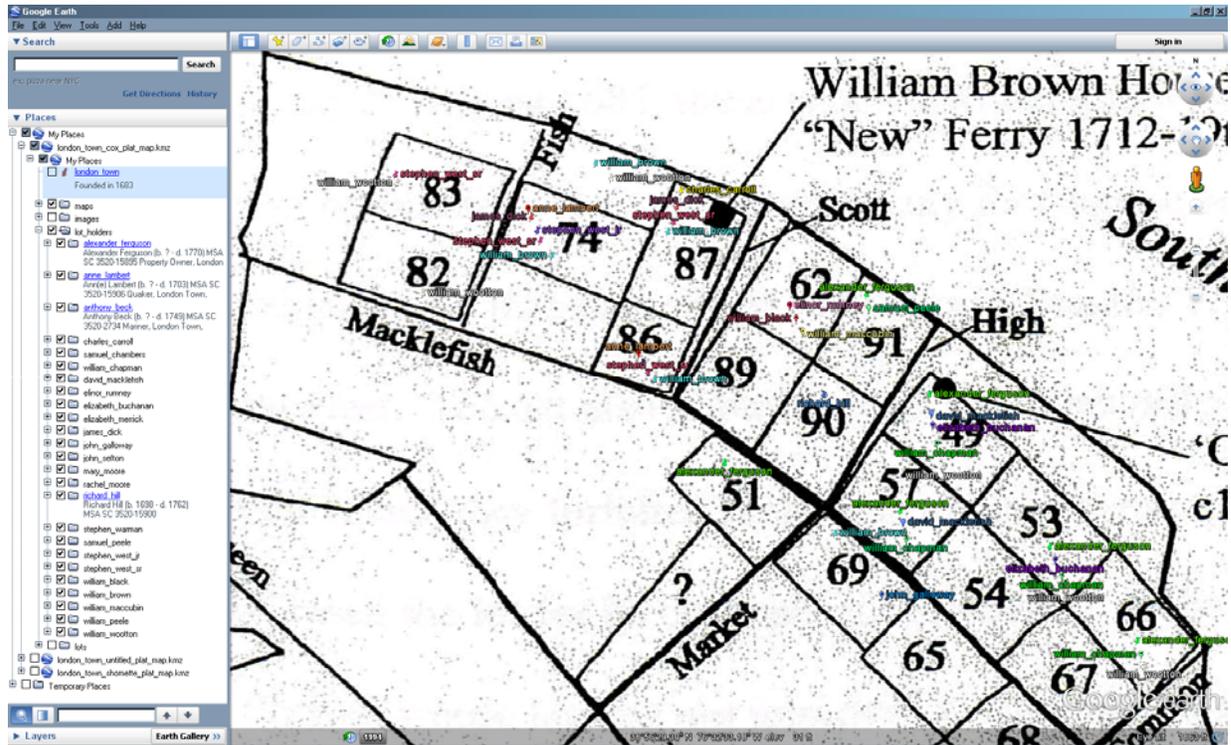


Figure 6: An example of details given in each pin

anthony_beck

Deeded lot 44 from father-in-law, Stephen West and his wife Martha. ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT (Land Records), Anthony Beck, 1743, Liber RB1, folio 305, MSA C97-19, MdHR 4785.

http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/002700/002734/html/land_deed_anthony_beck_lot_44_1743.pdf
Link to his biography: <http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/002700/002734/html/02734bio.html>

Directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)

My name is Simone Butler. I was an intern during the summer of 2012. During my time as an intern at the Maryland State Archives (MSA), I transcribed a portion of the United States Census Records for Kent County, Maryland, and pursued three avenues of research, using the records available at MSA. I completed the transcription of the 1830 and 1860 census records for the Second District of Kent County. I also transcribed pages one through fifty-five of the 1870 census for the Second District of Kent County.

The first avenue of research I pursued related to an antebellum free family of color, the Holly family, who owned the land on which the United Methodist Church, Union at Coleman's Corner, still stands and operates. I researched the family through the use of census records and land records, as different members of the family bought and sold land from their neighbors. I was also able to find information in the land records and the register of wills that contained information related to land owned by members of the Holly family. After finding the records detailed above, I hit a wall and moved on to a second research avenue.

The second avenue of research I pursued involved a potential case study assigned to me by archivist Maya Davis. The case included research on a runaway slave, John Thomas, who was owned by Ezekiel Merrick, in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. A search of both the census and government records yielded no concrete results to tie Thomas to Merrick. After hitting this wall, I turned to a third avenue of research.

My last avenue of research involved documenting Henry Highland Garnett's ties to his stated owner, Colonel William Spencer. A search for documents related to Spencer was fruitful, but I was unable to tie Garnett to Spencer. This potential case study was also assigned by archivist Maya Davis.

Prior to terminating my internship for personal reasons, I intended to create a presentation on the limitations of searching for African Americans in public records during the antebellum period.

Internship Review Christian Savage

The conclusion of this year's summer internship marks the completion of my second summer as a research intern in the Maryland State Archives' Study of the Legacy of Slavery Project.

I was assigned two tasks for the duration of the summer. The first was to transcribe census records of blacks and mulattos in Kent County in District One in the 1850 and 1870 U.S. Federal Censuses. I added 892 entries from the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, and 1,527 entries from the 1870 U.S. Federal Census. While census transcription is tedious work, it is valuable work to the archives, genealogists, historians, and researchers, and therefore I am excited that I have contributed to making this information freely accessible and searchable to the public on mdslavery.net

My second assignment was to identify persons from the five counties within the purview of our current grant to write case studies on. I identified two persons, James A. Jones and William H. Perkins, to complete case studies on. I identified these men using the interactive map of Chestertown on mdslavery.net. I had seen the map before and was impressed by number of lots owned by James A. Jones who was identified as colored on the map. I figured that a black man who owned as many lots as he did must have been an important member of the local black community. I discovered that the scope of Jones' importance was larger than his local community. His remarkable life spans some of the most integral moments in our nation's history. Born to free parents in 1803, he established himself as a successful businessman and community leader long before the Civil War. In 1852, he served as a delegate to the Convention of Free Colored People in the State of Maryland. However, what may be the most remarkable event in his life occurred during Reconstruction. Following the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, blacks in Chestertown remained disenfranchised due to an ordinance requiring voters in town elections to own land. In order to bypass this impediment, Jones and another local businessman, Isaac Anderson, sold small plots of land to groups of African-Americans to give them the right to vote. In 1871, Jones sold a square foot of land to fifty-two men. The votes of the newly enfranchised black community gave local Republicans a sweeping victory in the town election of 1871.

The black community in Chestertown celebrated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment with a parade and an address from the famous abolitionist and local run-away slave, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, the chief marshal of that parade was William Perkins. Perkins was also born to free parents and established himself as a successful businessman, owning the Rising Sun Saloon which specialized in oysters and ice cream. His obituary in the Chestertown Transcript notes that "because of the excellence of his meals... the 'Rising Sun' Saloon became notorious throughout the state." In 1852, he also served as a delegate to the Convention of Free Colored People in the State of Maryland. Over the course of his remarkable life he would become among the first black trustees of the Centenary Biblical Institute, now Morgan State University, a delegate to numerous state and national Republican Party Conventions, and according to the subtitle

of his obituary in the Chestertown Transcript “The Most Prominent Leader of his Race in the State.” Both men were part of several civic and beneficial groups and were connected with each other in many ways. As a person who is interested in the religious institutions in black communities, I was most interested in their membership and service to what is now the Janes United Methodist Church. Both men served as trustees of the congregation and apparently took leading roles in the official incorporation of the church as Janes Methodist Episcopal Church following the construction of a new church building which Jones, Perkins, and another Chestertown resident named Pere Chambers served as the committee on arrangements for the dedication ceremony. Jones and Perkins were also elected as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the Delaware Conference which was founded in 1864 and was the first all-black annual conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James A. Jones’ case study is already viewable online at <http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/051500/051536/html/msa51536.htm> 1. However, I was unable to complete the written biography on William Perkins but I have completed a fair amount of research which will hopefully enable someone to write his biography soon. Perkins has, however, been assigned the case study number 5496-51553.

As you can see, I have a lot to say about what I have done this summer. I have had the privilege to do exciting work and I truly appreciate the opportunity to do so once more. As I prepare to leave, I hope that the biography of William Perkins will be completed and made viewable to the public. I also suggest writing case studies on other members of their community. In the clamshell containing my notes from the summer (which will probably be in Chris’ office) there will be an article entitled “A Liberal Share of Public Patronage: Chestertown’s Antebellum Black Businesses” by Lucy Maddox. There are several people named in that article that are worth examining as potential case studies, including a man named Levi Rogers who the article states was a successful businessman and ex-slave.

I truly appreciate the opportunity to serve and learn as an intern at the Maryland States Archives during this summer. It was a great summer.

Christian Savage

Maryland State Archives Summer of 2012

Legacy of Slavery, Free Blacks, Slaves, and Slaveholders in Kent County as part of the DOE grant

On our first day, Dr. Papenfuse emphasized memory trails, which he explained, involving creating a story or exploring a memory by integrating archival and secondary sources. This summer I was immersed in the 19th century, studying one of my favorite topics, Kent County. I will begin my senior year this fall at Washington College in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. I am writing my thesis about Kent County and its environmental history during the colonial era. My summer research inevitably further spurred my interest in Kent County, allowed me to explore areas of Kent County that I did not have a good understanding of, and to learn the valuable resources, people, and documents that the Maryland Archives has to offer. In the spring, I was looking at land records on microfilm in our library, but I did not understand what exactly I was looking at and I did not understand what information I could glean from it. After being trained how to read and navigate these records, I can recognize the full potential of these records. I was so excited to learn the abundance of records that were available for Maryland in general, a realization that will undoubtedly improve my thesis.

We were also told on our first day to understand the limits of the records available to us and to understand the potential and significance of those records. When we were transcribing the census for Kent County, it was really easy for me to find a rhythm and record names and vital information in the database, but I constantly had to remind myself of what this information meant. These names referred to people who lived around 200 years ago and they each had a unique story. As I transcribed I tried to take note of their race, profession, age, and I even tried to correlate the names with the Martenet 1860 District 2 Kent County map, as well as the maps for the individual towns, to try to understand how the towns, and the communities within, were set up. There were definite white and black communities, though occasionally there would be a significant mixing of the races in a community suggesting perhaps whites willing to aid the blacks and treat them as real people, regardless of the severe segregation in the county. In the census, I could also follow family names from generation to generation and try to understand the shift in family members and estate values.

Free black families with their own property, a woman that was 107 years old, a merchant with near \$30,000 of personal estate, school teachers from England, and immigrants from Ireland and Prussia; these census records divulged a new complexity to Kent County. I really enjoyed the transcription process because it gave me a glimpse of a town and people's lives at a moment in time. I completed the 1830 census for Millington, the 1840 census for District 2 Kent County, the 1860 census for Millington, Galena, and Chestertown, and the 1870 census for Millington, Galena, Chesterville, Masseys, and Sassafra. I plan to finish the 1870 Chestertown census before I leave. The 1840 census has two pages of information for each person, so to make the process more efficient and less confusing, I created an excel sheet template to condense the

census information from two pages into one that was then easily transferred into the MD Slavery database.

Also, as part of the census transcription, I calculated the percentages of the populations to try to better understand the race ratios in town. I found that Millington from 1860 to 1870 had more than a 15% increase in the black population, while Galena had a 12% decrease, though in both cases the general population increased in the town. In both Galena and Millington, the black and white communities were more obviously separated in 1860 and became more integrated by 1870. The town of Sassafras had the most prominent black community at 44% of the population. This could be because of Sassafras's proximity to Delaware. Delaware was known for its population of black sympathizers: Quakers and abolitionists.

After transcribing, I shifted to actual research and writing biographies. My focus this summer was on Joshua Chapel, an African Methodist Episcopal Church in Morgneec, Kent County, Maryland. The only information that we had to start with was the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties file, which gave us general information about the church's location and a corresponding list of the trustees who signed a mortgage for the church in 1869. After some initial research, it became apparent that there was not a lot of documentation about this church. I started with the names of the trustees and I began searching through the census records to see if we could find a location for where these people lived. I also started putting census points on a Google Earth map that was overlaid with the five districts for Kent County. These points combined three census years, from 1850 to 1870. Many of these points were not relevant to my research of Joshua Chapel, though some did appear in the land records, but hopefully will make it easier to correlate the census records to the 1860 Martenet map.

One source that we thought would have some information about the founding of a free black church was the local newspaper, the Kent News. I read through the 1845 to 1848 issues of the Kent News to try and find mention of our church. While I found the occasional mention of Methodism in Kent County or the fact that the slaveholder Hugh Wallis was running for levy court, the most important information was just the compiled knowledge from reading the weekly events in Kent County, allowing me to get a much better understanding of Kent County life. So often I think research becomes a distant affair, where the researcher is so far removed from the time period that they are studying and therefore approaches the information in a very methodical way that disregards the very real component of humanity. As I flipped through the pages of their lives or skimmed over a notice of a child's death, or trouble in foreign countries, it became very real and so interesting to read what the people of Kent County would have read every week.

Equally as interesting as the newspapers were the land records. I spent a lot of my time reading through land records, trying to understand the changes in the land and who owned what land and when. Some of the land records even provided hand drawn maps of the tracts of land. I tried to trace land from the Wallis and Caulk families from the early 1700s to the late 1800s and while I was unable to complete a direct line of inherited and purchased land, I was able to grasp a

better understanding of land around Joshua Chapel and learned to sketch out the tracts of land to be able to visualize where the land was.

I eventually went through every Kent County record index that pertained to our specific locale and time period that were stored at the archives. From here, it was time to actually visit the site itself and to explore what information Kent County itself had. One evening, I decided to drive out to try to find the Joshua Chapel site and found that it, despite the lack of historic documentation, was still there, though seemingly abandoned. Surrounded by tall oak trees and a scattering of headstones among overgrown weeds and grass, Joshua Chapel stood beside Morgnec Church Road. Nearby was an old dilapidated 19th century house with wood siding and a tin roof, with vines engulfing the South and East sides of the building. This, perhaps, was one of the homes of the African American families or maybe even a trustee associated with Joshua Chapel.

After ensuring that Joshua Chapel was indeed there and that the historical society might have some information for us, Ryan and I decided to visit Kent County to talk with the director of the Kent County Historical Society, look through any relevant records that the Kent County Courthouse might have, and visit the Joshua Chapel site itself. There, we learned that Joshua Caulk's son Albert was a USCT soldier, Morgan's Creek Neck was known for its free black population, and Hugh Wallis had a twelve page inventory, 1800 acres of land, and a horrible marriage record. Also, there was a book written about the Wallis family in Kent County, which later proved extremely useful. As we uncovered more names who were connected with our case studies, we opened new possibilities for information.

I spent several subsequent evenings exploring District 2 of Kent County looking at names of roads, names of properties, churches, and cemeteries to try to understand how people outside of towns may have interacted. In District 2, there were several churches and properties relatively close to Joshua Chapel that proved to have some connection or just an interesting story. In addition to Joshua Chapel, I visited Shrewsbury Parish, Fountain Chapel, Asbury Church, and Christ Church in Worton.

I created a guide to all the documents and sources relevant to Joshua Chapel and people that we had come across. This file was called 'joshua_chapel_records.' There are separate word documents indexing relevant chattel records, census records, and a list of all possible land records for the Wallis and Caulk. I only read the deeds that seemed to be relevant based on the parties involved, but in the future it might be pertinent to go through and read all the deeds and map out the plots of land to better understand where the land came from.

Our last resource for relevant archival records was the Baltimore City Archives, where we actually found some of our most beneficial resources. We went to visit BCA for part of the day and looked through real estate, personal property sales, and estate files. The estate files gave us primary documents with land sketches, plats, receipts, inventories, wills, administration

bonds, and land purchases. Many of these loose documents seem to refer to land deeds and agreements that I had come across in the land records. The relevant documents were scanned and placed into a folder called Estate Files, organized under the name of each person.

In the end, I read through Kent County land records, census records, bonds and indentures, chattel records, certificates of freedom, wills, criminal and civil docket, estate docket, tax assessments, marriage records, death and birth records, accounts of sale, real estate sales, personal property sales, personal estate files, land plats, administration bonds, court minutes, levy lists, vestryman minutes and church records, minutes for the annual meeting of the Peninsula-Delaware Conference of the United Methodist Church, books mapping the genealogy of the Wallis family, pages from the Wallis family bible (ancestry.com), and newspapers. We eventually exhausted every practical resource that we could think of and it was time to just gather the information and piece together the memory trails. This was more difficult than I thought because several of the names were used profusely in each family. For example, there was a trustee of Joshua Chapel named Isaac Cotton, though his father and three brothers were also named Isaac Cotton. Not to mention there were two Joseph Cottons, several Isaac Caulks (one of which was a white captain in the War of 1812, but not to be confused with the Joshua Chapel trustee, or his ancestor), and several generations of Hugh Wallises. I referred back to the census records a lot to help set birth and death dates and match the correct information with the correct person. For each family that we researched, I tried to compile a family tree to organize who was who. My final research product for this summer was twelve case studies (listed and linked on the brief summary), most of them relating to or inspired by Joshua Chapel, though some were indirectly relevant.

Despite the many obstacles that, at times, seemed to render Joshua Chapel a lost history, this summer was extremely productive and I think we produced some interesting information about a little known area in Kent County. Research, however, is never done and can always be taken further. One project that I wanted to do this summer but did not have the adequate time for was to read through all of the land records and index the names of the tracts of land. So often in a land record a piece of land will be referred to but there is no other description of the land. I thought that it would be helpful to have a list of all the names of tracts of lands and the corresponding name and liber and folio number with the name of the person who owned the land at that specific date, so that anyone doing research regarding land would be able to trace that plot of land. I also think it would be beneficial to read through the land deeds and map out their specified bounds, so that there is a visual to accompany the deed and could eventually give an overview of the land owned at a specific time. This would take an exorbitant amount of time, but would give a wonderful and detailed look into who owned what land and how these free black communities were set up.

Another project could be to research Fountain Chapel in Bigwoods. It was/is a black congregation, but used to be a white church, and could have an interesting story about the

interaction of the white and black communities in Kent County. The cemetery is supposedly segregated, whites to the west and blacks on the east, but so far the only black that I have found is one lone gravestone for Louisa Caulk. Many of the trustees or families of the trustees for Joshua Chapel lived near Fountain Chapel, so why were they so close to a church, but then founded a church somewhere else? Did they donate family land to the making of Fountain Chapel? Was the Wallis family involved with Fountain Chapel at all?

Also, according to the 1870 census, the town of Sassafras had a population that was 44% black. This is the highest concentration black population that I came across this summer. It might be interesting to study this town more thoroughly. The whites living in this town, might also be sympathetic to the blacks and may have been abolitionists. The majority of whites in this town were not extravagantly rich and while a couple families had black cooks or laborers, the majority of the black population had their own households.

The *Kent News* should also be explored further, looking for any announcement for the establishment of Joshua Chapel or any mention of land sales or events concerning the free black community in Morgan's Creek Neck or Bigwoods. I went through the issues from 1845 to 1848, but the Maryland State Archives also has this newspaper from the 1860s scanned and available on MSAREF.net.

Something that seemed to elude me all summer was the location of where Hugh Wallis was buried. I visited several Kent County cemeteries and was unable to find him. Even though he served as a vestryman and was confirmed at Shrewsbury Church, his grave is not there. My guess is that he is buried in a private graveyard on family land.

One last possible research avenue would be to continue looking for the church records for Joshua Chapel. We spoke with Rev. Gary Moore, Easton District Superintendent for the Peninsula-Delaware Methodist Conference and he said that before the civil war, black churches were formed under the direction of white churches and therefore a nearby white church might have the records for Joshua Chapel. On that lead, I looked through the vestryman minutes and church records for Shrewsbury Church, a prominent white church in District 2, Kent County. These records mentioned Hugh Wallis and his family because he served as a vestryman, but I could not find any mention of a connection to a black church or community. Ryan contacted Lovey Lane United Methodist Church and Barratt's Chapel, as they had archives of some church records, but unfortunately they did not have anything on Joshua Chapel, so the search continues.

My research experience this summer with my advisor, Ryan Cox, and supervisor, Chris Haley, was so much fun and really helped me to hone my research skills. I considered myself a good researcher coming into this internship, and I always loved searching for more information, but this summer really taught me to explore so many new perspectives, resources, and research strategies and to be able to effectively compile all of the information into a concise biography. This summer, I learned that there is always another source to refer to that might help complete or

fill in a gap in the memory trail. I ended up looking at the same records multiple times throughout the summer because I was constantly uncovering a new name or agreement that at the moment did not seem significant to me, but as I built the information, the previous records supported the more recent evidence.

My greatest thanks to the Maryland State Archives staff, especially the Legacy of Slavery team, I really enjoyed my time at the archives, and I certainly hope it will continue in the future. I would especially like to thank Ryan for all his help, time, and enthusiasm. He taught me so much about the available resources, researching, and slavery in the Chesapeake. I really enjoyed working with him and trying to thread the pieces of our Joshua Chapel story together. We never found the one nonexistent record that we were searching for, but we found a lot of supporting documentation that provided for twelve case studies and a much greater understanding for Kent County and the people who lived there in the 1800s.

Charles Weisenberger
Maryland State Archives Research Intern
Legacy of Slavery
Supervisor: Maya Davis

Summer Internship Report

During my 2012 summer internship with the Maryland State Archives, I worked as a research intern in the Legacy of Slavery department researching African Americans from Maryland during the War of 1812. My internship consisted of two main projects. For the first project, I researched the forty-nine slaves that John Rousby Plater identified in his reparations claim as escaping from Sotterley Plantation in St. Mary's County, Maryland, during the summer of 1814. For the second project, I researched Black and Mulatto prisoners of war who were held in English prisons during the War of 1812. In addition to research, I also had the task of writing biographical case studies about the individuals involved in each project. I produced bios for each of the Sotterley refugees, and was able to write twenty bios for the prisoners of war. As part of my summer internship I was able to travel to London for two weeks to conduct research at the British National Archives. My trip to London was funded by a Comegy's Bight Fellowship provided by the C.V. Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience at Washington College.

I began the Sotterley project by thoroughly exploring the reparations claim filed by John R. Plater and familiarizing myself with the multiple War of 1812 case studies on both claimants and refugees written by my supervisor Maya Davis. I then looked through the public records for St. Mary's County Maryland to see what information I could glean about the slave population at Sotterley before the refugees' escape in 1814. I found tax Assessments for both John R. Plater and his brother George Plater IV from 1793 to 1831.

I also found tax inventories for George Plater V in 1802 and 1807, which list the first names of several slaves, some of whom potentially escaped in 1814. The tax records demonstrate that the number of slaves belonging to John Plater increases leading up to the war, but that the number of slaves belonging to the estate of George Plater IV decreases leading up to the war. Future research could look more at the guardian accounts for St. Mary's County since John R. Plater was managing Sotterley solely because he was guardian for his nephew George Plater V, who had inherited the plantation upon his father's death in 1802. Future research could also look into the public records for Prince George's County as John Plater also owned land there.

In addition to looking through local records, I also searched through the virtual archives available on the Nova Scotia Archives website. I was able to find evidence of several Sotterley refugees settling in the Halifax area, particularly Stephen Coursey who appears as late as 1827. I was also able to work on the Sotterley project while I was at the British National Archives. With assistance from researcher John Weiss, I was able to locate ship musters for several of the ships that the Sotterley refugees traveled on during their escape including the Severn, Aetna, Manly, and Albion. With the ship musters, we can now trace most of the refugees' escape up to the point that they leave for Nova Scotia. We can now also safely determine that at least four of the Sotterley refugees enlisted with the Colonial Marines: Perry Young, Joseph Wood, James Bowie, and Crowley Young. More work can be done to determine if the four known Colonial Marines were also joined by Ignatius Seale, who escaped along with Perry Young, Joseph Wood, and James Bowie, and was also the highest valued slave in the reparations claim.

I spent most of my time in London working on the prisoners of war project. While at Kew, I photographed the prison ledgers for Dartmoor, Chatham, Stapleton, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. I also photographed the death certificates for all of the Maryland prisoners of war who died during their incarceration. I found over 100 Black or Mulatto POWs from Maryland in the various prison ledgers, including several important prisoners such as George Dingall, who chose incarceration over service in the Royal Navy, and John Haywood, who died in the notorious Dartmoor Prison massacre of 1815. Most of the POWs listed their nativity simply as Maryland or Baltimore, but I also found several who listed more specific locations such as Talbot County, Kent County, Rock Hall, Annapolis, Queen Anne's County, and Prince George's County. More research can be performed on the vessels that the prisoners were taken from, and on the cartel ships that several of them are listed as being exchanged on. More research could also be performed in the local public records, particularly for the prisoners who identified more specific locations of nativity, so that we can find out more about the prisoners before they were incarcerated.

I greatly enjoyed my experience as an intern with the Maryland State Archives. My internship enabled me to gain greater experience working with primary source documents as well as the opportunity to observe how professional researchers approach their projects. I found my work to be personally rewarding and professionally enriching, and I would definitely recommend the Maryland State Archives internship program to other students.

Annie Powell
Summer 2012

I was the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame Intern at the Archives this summer. Established in 1985 by the Maryland Commission for Women and the Women Legislators of Maryland, the Hall of Fame celebrates Maryland women who have made major contributions to their communities, state, or country.

Each year, a committee nominates a number of women to induct into the Hall of Fame. My project required me to conduct research on these women and compose biographies for the Archives biography series. The 2012 inductees were Diana Motz, Nancy Kopp, Alice Manicur, Margaret Dunkle, Maureen Black, and Gwendolyn Rooks. Here is a brief note on each:

- 1) Diana Motz: She is a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, which includes Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. A graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, Motz worked in both the private and public sector before her appointment as a federal judge. Some well known cases she has heard that have later reached the Supreme Court include *United States v. Virginia* (the VMI lawsuit), *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, and *Cuccinelli v. Sebelius* (about President Obama's healthcare plan). In addition to her work as a judge, Motz has done extensive volunteer work.

- 2) Nancy Kopp: She is the Treasurer of the State of Maryland. A graduate of Wellesley College and the University of Chicago, Kopp lives in Montgomery County. She served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1975 to 2002,

which is where she met two mentors, Lucille Maurer and Helen Koss (who are both Hall of Fame Inductees). During her time as a delegate, she was appointed to numerous committees and caucuses and served as Speaker Pro Tem from 1991-1992. Kopp was elected Treasurer in 2002, becoming only the second female Treasurer in state history. As Treasurer, she also sits on the Board of Public Works with the Governor and Comptroller.

- 3) Alice Manicur: She was the Dean of Students at Frostburg State University for over 47 years. Born to a family of coal miners, she was raised to have a strong work ethic and appreciate the importance of an education. After graduating from Berea College in Kentucky, and working briefly at MacMurry College, Manicur received her graduate degree in student administration from Indiana University. She was immediately offered a position at Frostburg, which she accepted. During her time at Frostburg, Manicur always tried to make a difference in her student's lives, which, according to her student's testimonies, she certainly did.

- 4) Maureen Black: She is a Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and is the Founder/Director of the Growth and Nutrition Clinic. She works to ensure the health of women and children, especially those who are not normally privileged to have adequate health care. In addition to her role as a professor, Black is the Chair of the Maryland WIC Advisory Committee, and works heavily with the program.

- 5) Margaret Dunkle: She is a national leader for equal opportunity for women.

Dunkle was a main force behind the successful passage and implementation of Title IX. She also worked to ensure that there would be a positive reception by women for Title IX, and not just a negative reception by men. In addition to her Title IX work, Dunkle has worked with numerous programs and organizations to ensure the well-being of women and children. She currently works as a Senior Researcher at the George Washington University Department of Health Policy.

- 6) Gwendolyn Rooks: She was the principal of Hamilton Elementary/ Middle

School in Baltimore. After retiring, she started the After School AKAdemy with her sorority, the Rho Xi Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha. The AKAdemy is a program for middle and high school girls. Through the program, the girls are exposed to new cultural experiences, and pushed to do their best in school and attend college. Rooks also encourages her girls to give back to their community by having them participate in activities like serving food at the homeless shelter.

After I completed the biographies for these six women, I was allowed to choose the next women whose biographies I would write. Since my interest falls more toward the early American/ Revolutionary era, I chose to write about women from an earlier time period than those first six women. For the next part of the project, I wrote about Mary

Katherine Goddard, Anna Ella Carroll, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, and Elizabeth King Ellicott. Here is a brief note on each:

- 1) Mary Katherine Goddard: Born in 1738, she was the printer of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, a weekly paper. Her brother, William, started the paper, but then left it to her capable hands. It was published continuously throughout the American Revolution, one of the only papers to do so. Goddard was also appointed Postmistress of Baltimore, a position she handled with ease. After the war, however, she was removed from that position since the duties were changed to ones that were considered too difficult for a woman to handle. Upon her death in 1816, she freed her slave, Belinda Starling, and left all her property to Starling.
- 2) Anna Ella Carroll: She is a controversial woman in American history. Carroll was a friend of Maryland Governor Thomas H. Hicks, and convinced Hicks to keep Maryland in the Union. She might also have been a military strategist for the Union Army, but the details are unclear. Carroll claimed to have been the founder of the Tennessee Plan, which moved Union gunboats up the Tennessee River, but many other men have also been attributed with this idea. Whether or not her story is true, she was certainly a woman who moved beyond the traditional roles of her time.

- 3) St. Elizabeth Ann Seton: She was the first native born United States citizen to be canonized by the Catholic Church. Raised Episcopalian in New York City, Seton converted to Catholicism after the death of her husband, William Magee Seton. She moved first to Baltimore, and then to Emmitsburg, founding Catholic schools for girls in both locations. Seton also founded the Sisters of Charity, a religious order that still exists today, and she miraculously cured three people of fatal illnesses. She was finally canonized in 1975.

- 4) Elizabeth King Ellicott: She was a leader for women's suffrage in Maryland. After splitting from the Maryland Literary Club, she formed the Arundell Club, which discussed larger and more relevant topics to the news of the time. The Arundell Club soon joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs and had over 300 members by 1896. Ellicott worked feverishly for the vote for women, but would never see the rewards of her labor. She died in 1914, six years before women cast their first vote.

Writing these biographies taught me much about the world of research. I had never done online newspaper research before, which I did extensively for the first six biographies. I am now familiar with sites such as Lexis, ProQuest, and NewspaperArchives. For the next four biographies, I was introduced to microfilm, another new technique. I know that I will need to use microfilm for future research, so I am grateful to have had an introduction to it.

In another exciting moment, my supervisor accompanied me into “the vault.” The original purpose of going into the vault was to see an original copy of Mary Katherine Goddard’s *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* that printed a signed version of the Declaration of Independence. I loved seeing the original product of her work and imagining all the effort that went into it. I was also able to see the Maryland Constitution of 1864, the Annapolis Charter, and other pieces.

Overall, I wrote ten biographies. My knowledge of Maryland, and even American, history has greatly increased.